The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1871. NUMBER 77.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Orleans
" C. C. ANTOINE, Caddo,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, Rapides.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

Terms of Subscription:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
Single Copy	5.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

BY CLARA B. HEATH.

My mother's voice! it come to me,
Borne on the wings of memory.
I hear it often in my dreams;
So real and life-like it seems,
I scarce can think that years have flown,
Since last I heard its magic tone.

How oft it soothed my childish grief;
No other words could bring relief
Like hers, so gentle, and so mild—
"I would not grieve for that, my child."
I seem to hear its accents now,
And feel her cool hand on my brow.

When fever burns upon my cheek
And life's warm pulse grows faint and weak;
Weary of sickness, care, and pain,
With throbbing heart and aching brain,
How welcome would her presence be,
So full of love and sympathy.

I was a wayward child at best,
Full of wild passions and unrest:
A storm, a calm, a tear, a smile,
Like April weather all the while;
She calm as Summer-eve can be—
How must her heart have grieved for me!

Unfit my woman's place to fill;
For the gay world more unfit still;
Looking for perfect love and peace,
In such a sinful world as this,
She said—and wisely had she thought—
My pleasures would be dearly bought.

My mother's voice! it comes to me,
Borne on the wings of memory;
I used to hear it when at play,
Ah, me! it seems but yesterday.
I scarce can think that years have fled,
Since she was numbered with the dead.

[From the Terrebonne Patriot.]

A Grand Fizzle.

On last Saturday the arrival of Packard, Casey & Co., with Kelly's Brass Band, to attend a *Mass Meeting* called by Hon. P. O'Hara, created quite an excitement among the children, for they had been told so much of the Customhouse ring that their curiosity had been excited to the highest pitch to see what they (Packard, Casey & Co.) looked like. Some thought they must be wild animals, others that they were soldiers, as they had a brass band with them, and expected to see a few Gatlin guns, but were disappointed, as Gatlin guns are only used on certain occasions such as the 9th of August.

About half past two o'clock the stages arrived, containing Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, S. B. Packard, J. H. Ingraham, and several others of the Customhouse clique. They immediately proceeded to the platform, where the Customhouse band made a little noise for them to keep their spirits up. The meeting was called to order by Senator O'Hara, and ere they knew themselves, Mr. J. L. Belden was chosen President. This caused them to open wide their eyes with astonishment, as this proved to them that this was failure No. 1, and that they must come to the rescue, or go under in the parish. The President arose and made some few remarks in regard to the present condition of political affairs.

Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn then came forward and addressed the meeting, his remarks were listened to with great attention, he stated that he was in the control of no clique and denounced Governor Warmoth in the strongest terms. The Republicans present were sorry to see him connected with the Customhouse clique as a tool, that is all the sympathy they had for him.

The next to address the meeting was J. H. Ingraham, who stated that on his arrival, he had come to the conclusion that Terrebonne was not the place to vent his spleen against Governor Warmoth, but being assured by the Republicans of the parish that free speech would be tolerated, he would make a few remarks. However, he made a tolerable good speech.

Then arose the great, grand "Mogul," of the bolters, S. B. Packard, who had become frightened at the turn things had taken, and being the last one to address the meeting had failed to screw up his courage sufficient to create a rumpus in the Republican ranks of Terrebonne, so after a complete failure to do the Customhouse clique credit, he took his seat defunct, and disgusted with the attempt to raise a hubbub for the bolters.

The band then played some choice music, such as "Dixie," "Shoo Fly," etc., after which they adjourned to Mr. Pavan's and were served with a dinner gotten up for the occasion. After the repast they took the stages for Terrebonne Station where a special train awaited to convey them to New Orleans.

Senator O'Hara then attempted to introduce a set of resolutions indorsing the State Central Executive Committee headed S. B. Packhard, but the people voted them down, consequently no resolutions were adopted.

Now, Messrs. Packard, Casey & Co. can you speak for Terrebonne, will it support the bolters? We suggest that you visit our neighboring parish Lafourche and try your powers of speech there, you have a strong support in D. H. Reese. We say, as we said before, save your powder for future use, for when H. Clay Warmoth fires at you in 1872 Gatlin guns will be of no avail, your failure then wil be far worse than it was in Terrebonne on the 2nd inst.

The Outlook.

Nothing now seems to stand in the way of the most complete victory in November of the Republican party in Mississippi. The harmonius action of the State Convention of the 30th ult. gives assurance to Republican hopes, and strikes with paralysis the spasmodic muscles of the Objective Pointers.

The patriotic sacrifice of feeling which had been exhibited in passionate outbursts, before the meeting of the Convention, by those who felt that they had ample cause for private chagrin, is held up to future conventions as a most commendable example. Each and every one seemed to realize the importance of unity and harmony. Each one placed the welfare of the party high above his own private grief, and the result is well expressed by our contemporary of the *Pilot* when he says;

We are persuaded from all that we have seen and heard during the past few days that the Republican party of the State of Mississippi is to-day stronger than ever before, more compact, more determined, and better organized, and that its success in the coming campaign is certain beyond all contingency.

The artificial and fictitious classification of Republicans, as indulged in and encouraged by Democrats, and all those who desire to witness a disruption of the party, we trust will be disregarded in the future. The jealousy engendered by the constant encouragement of this idea by those who from selfish motives *inside* the party, or from destructive desire *outside* the party, has more than once assumed the shape of a rock upon which the party would one day split.

We have seen busy-bodies time and again within the last eighteen months, like so many Ranzy Snifles running from the Northern to the Southern white Republican, and then to the colored Republican, earnest in the work of disintegration, encouraging the idea that there are wings to the Republican party and that they are hostile to each other. Up to this time they have not succeeded in accomplishing anything, and now that we have passed another one of these epochs in the history of party organizations which are often dangerous, as making a probable turning point in a party career, we would do well to stop and examine the question, and analyze it thoroughly under the light of unimpassioned reason. The feeling, if it exists now at all, has been smothered by the unanimous action of the Convention and we trust that before the coming of another era in which it may be called into life it will be found to be completely asphyxiated. There is no earthly reason why it should exist. There is no foundation for it in patriotism nor in policy. And that Republican who would recognize a distinction between the Northern man, Southern man and colored man, in his claims for political preferment, is unworthy of a place in the party, and should be scourged from its ranks.

Men are naturally clannish. They are so by nature and by education. They are gregarious animals, and are inclined to form associations upon the same principle that causes "birds of a feather flock together." But genuine Republicanism will not permit a smaller sub-division of communities than that discovered by the question "are you a Republican?" And he who encourages the formation of internal sub-divisions or cliques, will, sooner or later, find that he has done an injury to himself and party which he will never be able to repair, and he will further find that his political opponents will "laugh at his calamity and mock when his fear cometh."

Another important crisis has gone by—past differences have been reconciled—Northern men, Southern men and colored men again firmly united as Republicans without seperate interests. Thus united, let us go forward to victory, and, in the meantime, be on our guard that the vessel upon which we ride shall not be directed in its course upon this "rock of the clans" again.

—*Weekly Leader, Miss.*

United States Senatorial Vacancies.—Besides the fact that each of the State Legislatures will be charged with redistricting under the new apportionment, the following Senatorial vacancies have to be provided for:

State.	When Vacant.	Incumbent
Alabama	Now	Claimant dead.
Alabama	March 4,1873.	Spencer.
Arkansas	March 4,1873.	Rice.
California*	March 4,1873	Cole.
Connecticut	March 4,1873	Ferry.
Florida	March 4,1873	Osborn.
Georgia	March 4,1873	Hill.
Georgia	Now	Boldgett,el'mt.
Illinois	March 4,1873	Trumbull.
Indiana	March 4,1873	Morton.
Iowa*	March 4,1873	Harlan.
Kansas	March 4,1873	Pomeroy.
Kentucky*	March 4,1873	Davis.
Louisiana*	March 4,1873	Kellogg.
Maryland*	March 4,1873	Vickers.
Nevada	March 4,1873	Nye.
N. Hamps'e	March 4,1873	Patterson.
New York	March 4,1873	Conkling.
N. Carolina	March 4,1873	Pool.
Ohio*	March 4,1873	Sherman.
Oregon	March 4,1873	Corbett.
Pennsylv'a	March 4,1873	Cameron.
S. Carolina	March 4,1873	Sawyer.
Wisconsin*	March 4,1873	Howe.

This makes twenty-four in all. Nine States elect Legislatures this coming fall, which will have to choose the successors of the incumbents. They are marked with an asterisk. New York elects a Senate which holds over. Only Iowa and Kentucky will elect at their first session, as they only meet biennially. In Alabama, a successor to the deceased claimant, Goldthwaite, is to be elected. A Democrat is likely to be chosen. If Boldgett is not admitted, Georgia will have only one Senator next winter.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

It is as easy to be a good man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, would have credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt; honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, then as promptly attend to your own business. Do not stop to tell stories during business hours. If you want a place of business, be there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity, and promptness. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy any article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path, more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on, than stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Aid, but never beg. Relieve others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say NO. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion; but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. Use your brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this, and place it, by careful perusal, in the golden storehouse of your brain, and if you find that there is folly in the argument, let us know.—*Peninsular Herald.*

LECTURE

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY

BY J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

(CONCLUDED.)

Let us take up another part of our subject. Is a city reeking with filth, which threatens to produce a pestilence? The work must be done by scavengers, carters, and watermen. The two first must remove the filth while the latter must then follow them up and wash away the remains. But shoveling and scraping do very little good, true it removes the unsightly filth, but the poison still lingers. Plenty of water is the only thing to remove it, for if itis to be of any value it requires a degree of care that is never bestowed on any street. It is not that the system is wrong, but that the work is imperfectly performed. Nine cases out of ten there is more filth left in the gutters of one city than it would take to poison fifty, hence we have malaria. What are the best means of preventing the formation and removing the sources of malaria. To this great practical question on whose solution depends the life of millions, an answer may be safely given it is nothing more or less than cleanliness, nothing farther than this can be done nor is anything farther necessary, to remove or destroy malaria, all filth consist in mixing two elements, namely:—water, vegetable or animal refuse. It has been already shown that the poison can not be formed without the union of such compound, the removal or destruction of such elements constitutes cleanliness.

I am then asked, in what way the requisite cleanliness can be preserved. My answer to that is, it is different in different places. It is impossible for me to give you a treatise, I can do nothing more than give general rules. I will say this, that man works wisely in imitating nature; as often as he opposes her he will meet disappointment, if he does not suffer misfortune. Let him receive his lessons from her and he will rarely miss his aim. Her chief agents are four: pure water, pure air, fire, and active vegetation, add to these voracious animals and a host of small ones who feed on filth, my catalogue is then complete. By the judicious management of the agents mentioned man can remove everything that is injurious to his health.

Is personal cleanliness the object? Soap, water; and a towel will do it. It removes the filth and we feel clean.

This is a measure that is of more importance than medicines, and I wish that I could say that it was in general use all over our country. Is a ship or house to be cleaned? good pure air is certain to succeed. Foulness beyond this knows no master but fire, which is competent to subdue all things that are combustible.

Whitewashing is a sloven manner of concealing filth, I will grant you that it covers it up, but does not remove it; hence you will readily perceive that it deceives the eye, but miasm is present, and nature will not be deceived. Painting is much better, because it, covers more effectually, and it can not escape. In all wooden fabrics it is infinitely preferable. Whitewashing is a common expedient in quarantine establishments, also, in fumigation. It combines odorous matter, and by its combustion, gases are generated that are supposed to destroy the malaria. The practice is empirical in both cases. I know that this sentiment will not be received, because legitimacy and fashion are against it, oh! would to God that fashion was no more.

But says one it has the sanction of the Board of Health, but in this case they have no divine right to dictate.

What is the object of whitewashing and fumigating? To make the place clean. When it has done that, it does all that it is capable of doing, but when you say to neutralize poison, let me ask you what poison. Your answer to me is that, I do not know. Then allow me to say to you, if you do not know, the practice is absurd, if not gross imposition, it is just as bad as the exhibition of a remedy to cure a disease of whose seat and character the exhibitor is ignorant, the nostrum is as likely to destroy the patient as to cure him. The practice is empirical, and science should frown on it.

It is a well known fact that many more persons die from a partial observance of medical directions, than because the directions were erroneous or unwise. Even a bad system well managed is a less evil than a good system mis-managed. Hence the words of some poet, whose name I forget, may be taken for a maxim:

For forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered is best.

You will readily perceive that by thinly spreading filth it is more deleterious than while lying in a solid mass, in a smaller space it increases the nuisance that it is designed to abate. Suppose filth to be two inches deep by reducing it to one-twentieth, have you gained anything? On the contrary, you only set the poison to work which you sought to destroy.

I consider street cleaning as it is generally performed the greatest evil that can be inflicted on the inhabitants of a city. It begets confidence only to betray, and promises health only to destroy. To be convinced of this, let any one follow up a gang of street cleaners, they are ignorant of the purpose for which they are working, or they wantonly disregard it, thereby injuring the public health. Unless this grievance be remedied we look in vain to see bilious malaria banished.

Never in my life have I seen a city under a police, that would take the trouble to enforce proper cleansing. No city can be healthy unless water is made to flow along its gutters several hours during the day. There is purity in the idea, and it is pleasing to the sight, it takes away gloom, which is conducive to health Be it known that there is a much stronger connexion between internal and external purity than is generally imagined, the one is the natural expression of the other, and they impart to each other mutual strength.

When malaria is already formed, how may its effects on the human economy be most certainly obviated, or in other words how may the inhabitants of a city or country most surely preserve their health? Were these questions asked me, I would answer honestly, withdraw from the affected district. But suppose your situation or business would not permit? To such I would say, that it is a maxim of pathology during the prevalence of endemic or epidemic diseases, that every person is liable to the disease, and nothing but an exciting cause is needed for its production. I am asked what do you mean by an exciting cause, my reply is, avoid excesses, do nothing that is not in harmony with the laws of nature. Some of the most powerful causes are fatigue, improper exposure, and intemperance, transition from a heated to a moist atmosphere, the evening dews more especially, in a lying posture, cold currents of air, weakening blows, an inordinate abuse of the passions generally, more especially fear, long continued study, to these add excessive eating and drinking, dejection of mind, swallowing nauseus medicines, such I say are some of the exciting causes to be avoided. If a person escapes an epidemic he owes to mother nature a gratitude that he should not abuse. But if on the other hand he breaks her laws, and he suffers thereby, he must not blame the generous matron that gave him his existence.

The next question that arises, are there any medicinal substances that will obviate the effects of bilious malaria? I know of none. All nostrums that are administered for that purpose are but the fruits of empiricism. Some physicians speak of cathartics in protecting the system from the malaria. I consider the opinion unfounded, and the practice hazardous, not to say highly injurious if the eruption does not quickly disappear.

The same is true of adults as relates to bilious fever. Individuals who labor under elephantiasis escape from the fever of hot climates. Such I tell you are truths, and the reason must be clear to every one who has investigated physiology. What then would be the effect of preternatural excitement of the skin, produced intentionally as a means of prevention during the prevalence of yellow fever? I cannot speak from personal experience of this remedy, but will add, they tend towards the maintainance of centrifugal action which goes far in preventing disease; under proper regulation, they may be found worthy of trial. I was talking with a lady the other day who spoke about the application of hot mustard in yellow fever, I was astonished at the beauty of her treatment knowing at the same time she was ignorant of its rationality.

My advice to all who are so unfortunate as to take on yellow fever, provide yourself with a good native nurse, she will bring you out if your days are not numbered. Medical men may smile, but when a family is wrapped in sables, there is regret on their countenance; they could do the same thing if they would follow up nature, the proud fool dubbed with the doctorate attempts to measure arms with his God.

Science does not countenance them and they get no support from experience. The use of Peruvian bark, Quinea and a great many other things have been recommended as a security against bilious epidemics.

This advice does not rest on any sound hygenic principle that I am acquainted with, nor as far as I am informed, does it testify to the success of the practice it enjoins.

I therefore cannot confide in its efficacy. By inducing an unnatural state of things, which I apprehend must sooner or later be injurious, a degree of cutaneous excitement somewhat preternatural, but not so as to amount to disease would promise some security.

Children will prickly heat escape from cholera infantum.

While the simple children of his creation hearing the cries of the unfortunate, call in nature to the rescue.

He who places all his reliance in drugs and medicines will mourn over his disappointed hopes, and will plant flowers for eternity.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

I bid you good night.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance, with prevaling fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys and Councellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. Roux, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

Officers

Geo. W. Smith. Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents, New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M
Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,

Auctioneer,

—AND—

General Commission Merchant.

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co, John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D.Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKELY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.
First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

MORE PROPS FALLING.

The *Attakapas Register* of Sept. 8, summary disposes of the statements by A. L. Close of Ohio, in his letter to the *Cincinnati Commercial* of Aug. 22, that he was acting secretary of the Third Ward (St. Mary's Parish Convention.)

"The attendance was large and enthusiastic. This convention heartily indored Oscar J. Dunn, and censured Governor Warmoth, and after regularly electing delegates to the State convention, adjourned."

The *Register* says :

The truth is that, Mr. Close was never a Secretary at any convention ; he never was present at any meeting for the election of delegates ; and no meeting was held in the ward on the day named.

The Customhouse bayonet rulers also claim that no one who had business in the granite building was prevented from entering and transacting it on the memorable Aug. 9. Did the minions of this power, not prevent a one armed colored man, Mr. Pierre Magloire, of the parish of Avoyelles, from going up stairs to the Land Office on that day when he had business to transact there ?

We lament to record the untimely death of Senator E. W. Pierce, yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. at his residence in this city, corner Constance and Fourth streets. His funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. and his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Girod street cemetery.

☞ So many of our credulous friends having readily believed the story attributed to Professor Agassiz, that there will be a destructive tidal wave passing over the Gulf and hurrying the waters of the Lake over New Orleans to the utter destruction of all life and property in its way, we copy a letter written by competent authority, and direct the attention of our readers to it.

There is no danger from such a catastrophe, friends.

THE DELANO — DOUGLASS CORRESPONDENCE.

Major Martin R. Delany has written a lengthy letter to Frederick Douglass, reviewing the political condition of South Carolina, which he thinks will apply justly to nearly if not the whole of the reconstructed States. This letter has been published in the Charleston *Republican* and *The New National Era*, and Mr. Douglass has replied to the Major. The *Era* of Sept. 7 now comes to us with another able refutation of some of the most serious charges made by Mr. Delany against the Federal Administration of caste discrimination in certain appointments. We propose as briefly as is consistent with perspicuity to lay before the readers of THE LOUISIANIAN a *resume* of the Major's review, and of the replies to him, and interperse the whole with a few remarks of our own.

The review starts out with:

When the war ended the colored people of the South had little knowledge of social and political affairs, and had of necessity to accept such leaders as presented themselves.

Going a step further it says :

When reconstruction commenced, political leaders were greatly required, but few to be had. Southerners (the old masters) studiously opposed and refused to countenance reconstruction, and the freedmen were fearful and would not have trusted them if they could have obtained their aid.

Those who came with or followed the army, with a very few native whites, were the only *available political element to be had to carry out the measures of reconstruction.*

* * * * * * *

A large part of those most active were of the lowest grade of Northern society, negro-haters at home, who could not have been elected to any position of honor or trust. Just such men as burnt down negro orphan asylums, and hung negro men to lamp-posts, in the New York riot of 1863.

* * * * * * *

The best and most competent men were chosen to fill the most important positions in State and local governments, while the others readily obtained such places as required incumbents. Indeed, there were scarcely one so incompetent as not to have been assigned some position of trust.

The review complains that as soon as they were "in" they sought to *intrude themselves* into the confidence of the blacks and place themselves at their head as leaders. So insidiously did they do this that it was not discovered by the few colored men of intelligence who held places among them till too late to remedy the fatal evil.

That these "demagognes laid the foundation of their career upon the basis of deception, lying, cheating, stealing, whatever can be done is fair." That jealous of the few intelligent colored men among them they studiously sought to divide the blacks by sowing the seed of discord among them.

Trained in the leagues as serfs to their masters, it became dangerous to oppose these men of mischief." Because, having been recommended to their confidence at the commencement of reconstruction, their experience and knowledge in public men and matters were too limited to believe anything against them.

And so on he laments the condition and denounces the "Carpet-baggers." Is the Major prepared to extent this to admit then that negro suffrage is a failure? Does he not believe in organization? He is driven, however, to admit that,

One most fruitful cause of mischief in the party arose from the age and want of experience in the party of the good white men who assumed to lead in politics—as well as ignorance in the most of them—and the same may be said of their colored colleagues. For the most part young men, where they possessed the cultivated qualification, they were deficient in experience and knowledge in politics.

Passing from this to the effect upon the formerly "simple minded" people of his race the review says :

The effect upon the people is wonderful. From a polite, pleasant, agreeable, kindly common people, ever ready and obliging, there is now to be met with an ill mannerly, sullen, disagreable, unkind, disobliging populace, seemingly filled with hatred and ready for resentment. These changes in the character of the people must have been noticed by every intelligent observer, in contradistinction to their former excellent reputation. Formely they were proverbial for their politeness, latterly they are noticed for their absence of it. These people are despoiled of their natural characteristics, and shamefully demoralized by renegade intruders.

Increasing in exacerbation he rushes on what he calls the social relations of the colored people and strange this is not attributed to the "carpet-bagger." He says of the colored people of South Carolina :

Still adhering to an absurdity, a relic of the degraded past, they cling to the assumption of superiority of white blood and brown complexion. And to such an extent is this carried, I am told, that old societies have been revived and revised, and absolute provisions made against the admission among them of a pure blooded black. Fire, military companies, and even churches and graveyards, it is said, are permanently established on this basis. In one church, at least, no blacks are to be seen, and in another there is a division line between the blacks and browns by different seats.

These distinctions naturally sour the blacks and widen the breach which should never have existed. What a commentary is this on the condition of the race !

Pondering this subject he calls Mr. Douglas' attention to the course of the National Government, in pointedly exhibiting distinction of color in negro appointments. He says that no department in Washington is there a single *black* in a position above that of lacquey, in no appointment requiring qualification and culture in and out of Washington is there a *pure black* man or woman to be found; he says:

There may be these two exceptions: An ordinary black man, the keeper of a grog shop, received the appointment of postmaster across the James river, opposite to Richmond, Virginia—obtained, it is said, at the request of a Democratic community. Also, it is said, that a black man has received the appointment of Consul General and Minister Resident to the Republic of Liberia, Africa, which required a recommendation from nearly the whole of the Republican members of the Senate to obtain the notice of Mr. Segretary of State, Hamilton Fish ! This minister, I am told, persistently refuses to recognize the application of a *black* for any position. And, indeed, I am further informed that his prejudice to color caused the removal of the accomplished Haytien Minister, Colonel Romain, from Washington to New York city. Other members of the Cabinet, it is said, largely share these feelings against the pure negro race.

* * * * * * *

I think it may safely said of the different State governments, the blacks being studiously neglected, except indeed to persistently make appointments of incompetent black men to positions which only bring discredit on them and their race. And in not a single instance does it occur to my mind in which a competent black man has received an appointment from a State executive, with a single exception, that of the Governor of a far Southern State, who appointed a black man (a special favorite of his) as one of four harbor masters—the others being white—he having to employ a white man at one hundred dollars a month to do his duties for him; when in the same city there were a number of well qualified black men, not one of whom ever received an office of equal significance. The fact is not ignored of the Governor of South Carolina honoring a black man with an appointment of aid-de-camp on his staff, an office purely of honor, yet an honor which any gentleman might accept, and is duly appreciated by the recipient.

True says he "this is no fault of our *brown* brother but of the governments."

Proceeding to argue the claims of the race in proportion to the ratio of population, he claims for the two million and a half pure blooded blacks a proportionate enjoyment of Federal and State patronage. He charges that the *real negro* remains to-day as before emancipation a political nonentity before the governments of the country; and he calls on Mr. Douglass to aid him "to crush in infancy the offspring of the monster wherever found." And this is to be done by effective reorganization based upon intelligence, respectability and honesty."

The reply of Mr. Douglass is a comprehensive, manly, generous appreciation of the whole situation. He sets out with a willingness to admit that the pioneer reconstrictionists were not immaculate. But says he:

I have, however, no tears to shed over that part of our past, and no denunciations for the carpet-baggers who assumed the leadership in the matter of reconstruction. Upon the whole, they have done pretty well—at any rate, their prominence was inevitable, and I am disposed to make the best of it. Your narrative is strong and striking, but not strange. The destitution of political knowledge among the newly enfranchised and emancipated people of South Carolina, the sullen contempt and indifference with which the old slaveholding class looked upon all efforts to bring that State into harmonious relations to the National Government, the absence of any middle class among the native white population, possessed of sufficient intelligence and patriotism to take the lead in the needed work of reorganization, the pressing necessity for the early consummation of that work, not only reconcile me to the employment of such hands as were found ready to engage in that work, but make me thankful that any were found to lead in its performance.

He reminds the Major of a historical fact, that the men who lay the foundation of States are not always the most scrupulous. He claims that the material was the best available—they did yeoman service and we should be thankful. Mr. Delany is reminded that ignorance can never cope with knowledge. That our race were made dupes was one of the consequences of their degradation and ignorance; but Mr. Douglas rather thinks that we are rising out of this now:

The colored people of the South are just now going to school. It is hardly worth while to lament that the school is not better than it is. It is the best at hand, and the wisest course is to make the best of it. They cannot expect to get something for nothing. The best things come to any people only through suffering and toil.

On the lament over the altered manners of the people, Mr. Douglas administers a cutting rebuke.

I hardly think you are quite just in what you say of the changed manners of the colored people of South Carolina. It does not not seem to me that their degeneracy is so complete as you describe it to be. Were you not M. R. DELANEY, I should say that the man who wrote thus of the manners of the colored people of South Carolina had taken his place with the old planters. You certainly cannot be among those of the South who prefer the lash inspired manners of the past.

* * * * * * *

Liberty has its manners as well as slavery, and with those manners true self respect goes hand in hand with a just respect for the rights and feelings of others. Have patience, my old friend. The white people of the South have more to bear from the change in the negro's manners than you and I have. It must be very galling to their feelings to see their former slaves, once so humble and cowering in their presence, now passing and repassing without making any one of the old signs of obedience and servitude. But if they can bear this new departure on the part of the blacks, you and I ought to bear our suffering in silence. All that old-fashioned *How-do Aunty ?* and *Sarvent massa* manners is out of joint with our times. It was very pleasant in its day. It bespoke condescension on the one side and servile submission on the other, and though pleasanter than the sound of the lash, it was a part of slavery. It had a real significance then. It has none now. When the body disappears I would not detain its shadow.

Mr. Douglass properly joins the Major in fierce denunciation of that unspeakably mean, contemptible, suicidal and senseless imitation of complexional prejudice which would attempt to subdivide the negro race into *blacks* and *browns*. No effort of the carpet-bagger to influence the ignorant against the intelligence can be worse than the studious to efforts create a *black* party. Thank God we are confident that the political and scholastic education, expansion and enlightenment which the colored man is receiving in this country at present, are such as to forbid the indulgence, to any extent of any such abominable and monstrous doctrine. *We* know something of the bitterness and intense malignity which are engendered where such a hell-born sentiment is allowed to prevail; we can a "tale unfold" of some of the horrors of such a "family quarrel," but we have more confidence in the increasing intelligence of our race; and with Mr. Douglass we sincerely hope that the Major has imparted a deeper coloring to his bitterness than the facts warrant.

On the conduct of the General Government, both Mr. Douglas and his correspondent in the *Era*, of Sept. 7, amply refute the charges. They show conclusively that Mr. Delany is entirely wrong in his accusations against the Government, and that when he made his grave charges they rested on no better foundation than "they say," and were built upon the exacerbation of a wounded spirit.

On the right of the negro race to the enjoyment of his one-eighth of all the patronage and emoluments, Mr. Douglas is admirable. He reduces the argument to an absurdity by showing that—

"Equal in numbers, they should, of course, be equal in everything else. They should constitute one-eighth of the posts statesmen, scholars, authors, and philosophers of the country. The test should be impartially and stringently applied, if applied at all, and should bear equally in all directions. The negro in black should mark every octave on the National piano."

* * * * * * *

The octagonal principle though faultless in figures—is a signal failure in practice.

SIXTH WARD ANTICS.

A friend who was present at the meeting of the "Customhouse faction" on Monday evening in the Sixth Ward, gives the following information with reference to the performances.

"Last night the Customhouse faction strained in grand style with all their might to induce the people of the Sixth Ward to join in their crowd, so as to have it to publish that they had a large meeting. They knew that "flies are not caught with vinegar" and knowing how sweet music is to our people they had the famous Customhouse band in attendance, to arouse and attract the people. Naturally the thing took, but those they most wanted near, stood a great way off. When encouragement enough was given, the Hall on Claiborne near Ursulines street, formerly used as the Sixth Ward Mother Club was opened and the crowd went in with the music. Having no particular inclination to go far, and there being no other circus, or burlesque operations tempting one elsewhere, and seeing that in this occasion they did not demand "a ticket of admission," nor have any bayonets stacked in the vicinity, I entered the hall to see the show. I was surprized on entering to find that with all the drumming, only one hundred and ten persons including the members of the band and myself, had been drawn inside. And of this number there were only eighteen residents of the ward, the others being visitors from the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eight, and Ninth Wards. Among the eighteen legitimate members of the Ward, were different employees of the Federal Departments. The club under these circumstances went through the farce of an election for officers to serve for the next term. They played the "tickle me Tob and I'll tickle you" game to perfection. One officer nominated the other, and so on they went and re-elected each other by acclamation. The success was too great not to be exciting and so the band struck up a lively tune. As soon as the transport was over, a frightful document duly trimmed up with U. S. red tape, was brought forth and the endorsing and denouncing process commenced. They started as was proper with President Grant, then they could see no one in all the space till they came to United States Marshal Packard, who they covered over "with mud and glory" for his protection of the Convention and its members, &c. Then they turned to denouncing Governor Warmoth, Hugh J. Campbell, the *Republican*, and every body else connected with them, all of which is to appear in *The Citizens' Guard*. Then the band cheered them again with "Let me kiss him for his mother" and to prevent myself from rushing through the hall to do this, or a less affectionate thing, I rose to leave and heard the motion to adjourn. Every thing was as nice as they wanted, only the voters of the ward were not present. But this you know don't amount to anything in these accommodating times."

☞ Wm. Walsh, who shot special officer James Smith, on Franklin street, several weeks ago, has been arrested on the finding of the Grand Jury of a true bill for "shooting with intent to kill." It is expected that bail for his appearance to stand trial will be given.

The members of the Louisiana Progressive Club, are notified of a meeting at their room, at 7 o'clock P. M. Friday Sept. 15.

(COMMUNICATED.)

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.

THOSE "ITEMS."

There was considerable comment upon the suspicious elimination from Lieutenant Governor Dunn's letter of the four numbered and specific charges contained in the original publication in the *Citizens' Guard*. That paper now explains by saying that the four "items" were part of a communication from another party, and became accidentally mixed up with Mr. Dunn's romance. I don't see how this statement helps the matter. The manuscript seems to have been so strongly similar that the *Guard's* printers could not tell which from t'other. What I and the public would most like your contemporary to explain is whether Dunn wrote any portion of what it published as emanating from him, or whether the unknown "item" maker is also the author of the Greeley epistle. If the latter is the case, it is unkind to keep him in concealment. The Fair Association would give him a blue ribbon as champion fictionist if the *Guard* would trot him out.

QUI VIVE.

CAN COLORED FOLKS LEARN.

In the 26th Annual Report of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, page 81, we find the following:

In my last report I urged the importance of mastering spelling during the memorial age of the child, while the memory is circumstantial and easily grasps details, words and their forms, and while the philosophical memory is yet latent. The conviction then expressed, that the art of spelling may be essentially completed under ten or twelve years of age, has been strengthened by the observations of another year. As this statement has been more than once questioned, even by teachers, I cite a single fact in its confirmation. At the meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, held in Providence during the month of January of the present year, a class of colored children, of the average age of nine years, from one of the primary schools of the city, came to the church where the session was to be held, to be examined. Being invited to designate the words which were to be put to the class, I selected the following. But one word was mispelled:

Fuchsia, Mnemotechy, Archetype, Stubbornness, Botanic, Ecclesiastes, Mischievous, Exhibition, Eccentricity, Stereotype, Contemtible, Cryptogamous, Syllogism, Requisite, Diarrhœa, Analyze, Tyrannic, Apostrophe, Infringement, Zephyr, Sycophant, Abridgment, Pneumonics, Daguerreotype, Quintessence, Caitiff, Eleemosynary, Paraphernalia, Cylinder, Clough, Pharmaceutical, Intelligible, Impuissance, Idiosyncrasy, Encyclical, Condensable, Burlesque, Prodigious, Cough, Eviscerate, Adolescence, Accessible, Hydrophobia, Blasphemous, Vermicelli, Poignancy, Seraglio, Omniscient, Diaphragm, Piazza, Pharisaical, Horticulture, Equipoise, Coercion, Compressing, Lettuce, Hydraulic, Eschscholzia, Sanctimonious, Military, Controversial, Hypocrisy, Superstitious, Ipecacuanha, Mignonette, Spontaneity, Apocrypha, Epicycloid.

Such spelling I never witnessed from children of their years, except in former visits to this same school. As some intimated that they do nothing but spell in the negro school, at my suggestion they were tried in reading, and their reading was natural, uncommonly distinct and expressive, almost as remarkably good for their years as their spelling. The Superintendent of Schools, Daniel Leach, Esq., states that they compare very favorable in all their studies with any schools of their grade in the city.

NOTE.—In the schools of Providence and other New England cities, white and colored children now attend together. Separate colored schools have been abandoned.—*National Monitor.*

—A wooden wedding—marrying a blockhead.

MISSISSIPPI COLORED MEN.

The New South of Sept. 9 contains a highly gratifying report of an enthusiastic meeting held at the Court House in Natchez on the 7th, "inaugurating the Republican campaign of Adams county for 1871." The meeting was numerously attended and the large audience was ably addressed. We copy the summary given of the speeches of Messrs. Revels and Lynch.

Hon. H. R. Revels, late U. S. Senator, was called for in that earnest manner that proved the people desirous of hearing him, and Dr. Revels responded by an hour's speech, in that earnest, frank, easy and eloquent oratory of which he is so eminently characterized. Dr. Revels showed up the *bad faith* of Democracy, as evidenced by the Democratic Legislature of Oregon and other States in withdrawing their sanction to the 15th amendment, which had been cheerfully given by Republican Legislatures preceding them. Dr. Revels lucidly pictured the fact, that where Democracy was in power, they were unitedly opposed, and unrelenting in the opposition to the 15th amendment ; yet in the South, where Republicanism predominates, Democracy, in order to deceive colored men, adopted and swallowed platforms apparantly plausible and honest ; yet if accepted by colored men, would prove their eternal political ruin. Dr. Revels though highly esteeming many Democrats personally, yet politically, he advised all Republicans, if Democrats advised them to steer left, to be sure and go to the right, and *vice versa*, and time would prove that they were in the correct political channel.

Dr. Revels closed his remarks with an earnest appeal for Republicans to register ; and was followed by Hon. Jno. R. Lynch, the champion colored speaker of his age in Mississippi. Mr. Lynch confined his remarks principally to the importance of Republicans coming out in force and registering, and showed that the Democrats' political love and sympathy for the colored man had "panned out" a little too late ; Democracy had fought and resisted the colored man's right of suffrage to the last moment ; but now that a Republicon nation had given to all men who are American citizens the right of suffrage, Democracy steps up to the colored man and says, we are your only true political friends, go register and vote with us. This was Democratic consistency, but colored voters could never "see it" from their stand-point and knowledge of the past principles and career of Democracy.

The Chicago *Tribune* thus informs the public what "syndicate" means: The word "syndicate" which has been for a long time in use in the London Stock Exchange, promises to become, through Secretary Boutwell's recent arrangements for disposing of his new loan, also current in this country. We see it everywhere said that a syndicate of bankers has been formed, who have agreed to take remainder of the agreed to take the remainder of the first $200,000,000 of the loan, and dispose of it among their customers. The word signifies a combination or clique, and originates in the mercantile usages of the continent of Europe. The officers of the various companies or guilds of tradesmen are there called syndics, and the whole body of these syndics, united, is a syndicate. The application of the term to temporary partnerships of the leaders of banking and stock-jobbing operators; such as cliques or rings, was easy, and syndicate will hereafter doubtless take its place with bull and bear as an integral part of the slang of finance.

LEGISLATORS "APPROACHED."—The *Planters' Banner*, the Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* and the *Citizens' Guard* declare that Governor Warmoth is buying up members of the Legislature to escape impeachment. The logical deduction is that the opposition to His Excellency is of a corrupt and purchasable nature, and that honest and unbribable members are opposed to impeachment. How do Messrs. Carter & Co., like this back-handed blow from their Democratic and bolting organs ?

Three thousand dollars a head is the price fixed by the *Sugar Planter*. As the editor of that paper is a member of the House of Representatives, he ought to be good authority.

☞ Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, Eng., died in 1670, aged 169.

What Can They Gain.

[FROM THE *Lafourche Times.*]

It is a matter of serious consideration for the Republican party of this State, to reflect for a moment what the Customhouse Gentlemen and the late Central Committee could gain in case they should succeed in their efforts to disrupt the party, and render it as a "house divided against itself" certain to fall by the time the time of the next general election in 1872.

There is not at present in that wing or faction, which is represented by Packard and Casey as leaders, there is not a single Statesman who could safely be trusted as a leader for the party.

The most of them are timid and irresolute, others are reckless and untrustworthy, and a few—a very few indeed are in the position which we leniently suppose Governor Dunn to be in filled with a maddening and futile ambition, to which they would sacrifice the best interests of the State and the Republican party, in order to place themselves in a coveted place.

The TIMES has already pointed out the necessity for a leader, and specified in no doubtful tones its choice to lead the Republican party to victory. What *we should* gain by a victory, is a perpetuation of the principles of liberty and Justice. What they, the factionists of the Customhouse could gain is yet in the dark, unless we suppose they have an ulterior object than that ostensibly put before the public, which is to disorganize the Republican party.

What they can gain by their present action therefore is yet a matter of conjecture, unless we at once conclude that they design to destroy the Republican party and inaugurate afresh the scenes of terror led by the Confederate element in our midst who are waiting like the vultures they are for the prospect of gorging themselves at the expense of the State.

The gain of the factionists is therefore the loss of the State to the Republican party. The gain of the Customhouse disorganizers is the loss of order, peace and justice to the larger part of the inhabitants of the State. The gain of the Gatlin gun gentlemen is the commencement of a new order of affairs in politics; a precedent once established which will never be forgotten nor receded from when the rebel Confederate element obtain the reins of power.

Or the question may be answered in the following manner:

They can gain a defeat of the Republican party. They can gain the unenviable distinction of traitors who delivered the party to which they pretended to belong, to the Democrats. They will gain opprobrium of all honest men of the Republican party in the United States, and they will gain, and have, the eternal curses of thousands of murdered victims, who will be slain to appease the Democratic Moloch who is but now awaiting power to again use the knife and the bullet.

These are some of the future results of their present action, and we candidly present them to His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and ask him to consider carefully, in case of their success what can they gain?

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 20th. The following departments will then open:

ELEMENTARY—To train students in the rudiments of knowledge, by day and evening schools.

ACADEMIC—In which students are prepared for college, or receive a good English education.

COLLEGIATE—In which a Freshmen class will be organized.

NORMAL—Arranged with special reference to the education of teachers.

COMMERCIAL—To fit students for business life.

Ordinary tuition one dollar per month. Those intending to be teachers, are admitted free of charge. Most of the books are loaned to the students.

Worthy and needy students will have their tuition remitted.

More than a thousand students have been in attendance the past year.

Apply early to Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the University. Students will be examined for admission on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE TIDAL WAVE PRONOUNCED A HOAX.

The following correspondence from the New Orleans *Times*, embodying the reply of Professor Forshey to inquiries in regard to the prophesied "tidal wave," will be read with interest:

NEW ORLEANS, September 9, 1871.

Professor C. G. Forshey:

DEAR SIR—A widely extended apprehension prevails among the people of the gulf and Atlantic coast, produced by a prediction, imputed to Professor Agassiz, of a great tidal wave or inundation of the coast from the sea.

After some conversation with you, we ask, on behalf ourselves and many others we venture to represent, that you give us for publication your views as to the merits of the prediction, and if convenient, your reasons, briefly expressed, for the views you entertain.

We ask this favor, believing that such publication will tend to allay the public anxiety, from your reputation as a man of science.

We have the honor to subscribe ourseves very truly your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. AUSTIN, M. D.,
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
ROBERT W. RAYNE,
JAMES DESBAN,
A. K. LEE,
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,

CITY HOTEL,
New Orleans, September 9, 1881.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your card of this day, asking my opinion of merits of the prediction of a "tidal wave," imputed to Professor Agassiz.

The like questions have recently been addressed to me so often and from so many quarters, that I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for furnishing me an occasion, once for all, to answer them, and so far as any word from me may have any value to allay public anxiety in the premises.

Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance will the great Swiss naturalist, I will volunteer his defense any charge of agency in this most monstrous and cruel Hoax.

Professor Agassiz is an illustrious savant in his domain of inquiry, which, I believe, has never embraced the physical sciences. Zoology, geology and the natural sciences generally, as distinguished from the physical sciences, bound the field of his distinctions; and, therefore, he is without authority, should he ever become so unphilosophic as to assume the prophet for the amusement of alarming the unscientific.

With this defense of an illustrious philosopher, now absent, as I learn, on a mission of discovery and collection, you will pardon me if I add a few views, which appear to me worthy the attention and recollection of all persons, humble or lettered.

Science thus far has furnished man no keys to the far future beyond the regular operations of known laws.

The alternation of day and night; the phases of the moon; the regular return of the tides; the seasons of the year, and of the planets to their positions, at well ascertained periods—long since fully explained—are relied upon as our intuitious, our staple of knowledge. Any accidents relating to any of these are beyond human ken; and the child has as much authority as Herschel, Arago or Leverrier, in predicting them.

No "conjunction of the planets," or combination of causes known to science, can give the remotest guess when an earthquake will occur, or a volcano discharge its lava, at any place on the globe; and nothing short of a considerable upheaval beneath the sea, or disturbance of its bed, can produce any such wave as is fancied in this absurd prediction, or in any way create a greater rise or fall of water than may be due to storm winds, or lunar tides of the ordinary kind.

Spring tides are known as the high and low tides, occurring about the change and full of the moon. At these times the earth, moon and sun are nearly in a right line, and hence the tides, by combined attraction of sun and moon on the earth, increase the common tides by some inches, or even some feet, at special localities. These are all well known and accounted for, and may be predicted, by Mark Twain, or his humblest almanac reader.

No other heavenly bodies are sufficiently near to the earth to affect sensibly the tides of the ocean; so that no "conjunction of the planets," whatever their positions, can appreciably influence the earth's tides

The changes that are taking place, by the operations of geological causes, are generally so slow as scarcely to be appreciated within any historic period. These, however, are sometimes attended by great and sudden movements called earthquakes and volcanoes. But they occur, as above stated, at such long and irregular intervals that no sane man has ever ventured to predict them. And no better test of fitness for a madhouse could be given, by either a philosopher or a pretender, than the utterance of any such prophesy.

Returning my thanks, gentlemen, for the value you are pleased to attach to my opinion on this as a matter of public interest I have the honor to remain, very respectfully.

CALEB G. FORSHEY.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS.

In 1827, when the British abolition of slavery was agitating the world, its fever struck American soil. Prominent among its advocates were Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others. That begins the real history of the Republican party. As the abolition of slavery in the West Indies occurred soon after, which being a national act, it caused the fever of abolition to be enlarged in this country, until it became the object of all deep thinking men; many of whom wrote and lectured upon it. From this, we date the animosity of the Democratic element toward any advancement of the now liberated race. Men who dared to call themselves abolitionists were hung or rode upon a rail, their bodies coated with tar and feathers. Should they be so unfortunate as to be South—unless they were rich—there is no telling what became of them. Thus the Abolition party struggled against every manner of opposition, spurned and rotten-egged in the North, whipped, feathered, or murdered in the South, they gave not up that spirit of conviction, that IDEA that slavery was wrong. After long years they merged forth, and gained some small elections. The opposition put forth by the Democrats in the West, caused many a noble heart to cease its vibrations, and that for the benefit of our downtrodden race.

In 1856 the Abolitionist became the present Republican party. You all have heard of Fremont. He was the first man the Republicans ever run for President. He was defeated. Thus, after many years of labor, they were yet too weak to carry any National election. With this defeat did their noble effort stop? No; but it regirdled its strength; and when men dared not to speak of our republican principles in the South, it put forth one mighty effort and gained the election of 1860.

Look at the Democratic party? Cast from their pinnacle of power, their right to maltreat every human being, and be protected in it, they went to war, as the Rescue, the last court of nations, to maintain their position, that you and I had no rights that white men were bound to respect. After a long and disastrous war, in which the shackles of slavery were broken, we find that party, with its old prejudice, arrayed against any law that would secure to our race their inherent rights. Who gave us those rights? The Republican party, amid the uproar of heavy taxation, the effect of a late war, hoisted on its banner the Constitutional Amendments, at the risk of their party eminence, and losing several States. By the unrelenting efforts of the Democrats to crush our race—to forever bury their rights in the reconstruction of the Southern States—we find that they persist, wherever in power, to make unequal laws. Look at the Georgia Legislature! The Democratic members, after being elected by colored majorities, hold a meeting and expel all of its colored members! Yet, with the sang froid of the Angel of Darkness, they tell us here, in Texas, to vote for them! Will we do it? No, never while the sun its daily course performs, or till earth ceases to exist! Our people have felt the lash—which brought blood more precious than gold—the sting of which has not yet departed, or ever will until this generation shall have passed away. And until then, at least, may Democracy "depart" in vain. No; while the Democrats oppose our education, our rights with public carriers, they have still that spirit of animosity which has ever distingnished itself against our race. Let us ever oppose Democracy, and teach our children to regard the name of Democrat as synonymous with all that is contemptible.

[Representative.

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

—o—

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 27 Natchez Street.
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.
apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

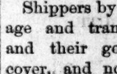
LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

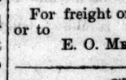
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. KARDEN'S

29 CHARTRES STREET 29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

—o—

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON, 22 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMNTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No 493n o

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET;

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

60 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESQUE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selever, Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ...CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,

Near Union Street

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR.

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE

SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,

General Stationers and Law Publishers,

mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,

Carpenter and Builder.

237...JULIA STREET...237

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

CHARLES T. HOWARD, PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS M,

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to:

CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

DEALER IN ALL THE

NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
New Orleans.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET...17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc,

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras steet.

—:o:—

Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

☞Silent deeds are better than unprofitable words.

☞Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, Eng., died in 1670, aged 169.

☞To render inevitable evil as light as possible is to be in reality what may be called both happy and wise.

☞Men of genius are often dull and inert in society; as the blazing meteor, with it descends to earth, is only a stone.

☞The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

☞How easy it is to please and to be pleased, as well as edified, if one will take the fragrance of the rose instead of the thorns, and hold the knife by the handle and not by the edge.

☞The only way for a man to escape being found ont is to pass for what he is. The only way to maintain a good character is to deserve it. It is easier to correct our faults than to conceal them.

☞The term "Round-Heads" originated during the war which brought Charles I., of England, to the scaffold. The adherents of that monarch were called "Cavaliers," and the friends of the Parliament "Round-Heads." In cutting their hair a round bowl or wooden dish was placed on the head, and the hair cut by the edges or brims of the bowl.

☞The Public Debt Statement for the 1st of September shows a reduction of the National Debt during the past month of $9,206,279 60, or at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum. Since the 1st of March, 1868, bonds have been purchased and canceled by the Treasury Department to the amount of $219,395,200, at a net cost estimated in gold of $204,672,066. Let us continue this regular and systematic reduction of the national indebtedness, and we shall find no difficulty in funding the principal of the Debt at four per cent in a very few years, thus largely reducing interest and the burden of taxation.

☞The Rev. H. H. Garnett, the leading preacher of New York city, tells a curious story of Mr. Holley, who is now at the head of the Episcopal church in Hayti. Mr. Holley had been writing so successfully for a Masonic journal in this country that the editor, who was ignorant of his color, sent him word that he would like to have his picture to copy it into the magazine. Mr. Holley, "kept dark" for a while, and then, when he had written all he had wished to, sent his picture to the editor. It was not reprinted, and he never heard anything more from that magazine.

[Missouri Weekly Review.

☞There have been, since the conquest, besides the present sovereign, four queens of England who have reigned in their own right, not counting the Empress Maude, daughter of Henry I., or the Lady Jane Grey, whose *quasi* reign lasted only ten days. There have been thirty-four queens, the consorts of kings, exclusively of four wives of kings who died previously to their husbands ascending the throne. Of thirty-five actual sovereigns of England, four died unmarried, three kings and one queen.

☞Both Charles I. and Charles II. found occasion to raise money by the grant of annuities chargeable on particular branches of the revenue, and Kings of England who reigned before them were borrowers of money. But the National Debt, as it is now known, did not commence till the reign of William III., and in the year 1696. In 1697 it only amounted to five millions. The principal cause of the immense increase since that time has been war.

HOW TO BORE HOLES IN GLASS.—Any hard steel tool will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. A drill-bow may be used or even the hand alone. A hole bored may be readily enlarged by a round file. The ragged edges of glass vessels may also be thus easily smoothed by a flat file. Flat window glass can readily be sawed by a watch-spring saw by the aid of this solution. In short, the most brittle glass can be wrought almost as easily as brass by the use of cutting tools kept constantly moist with camphorized oil of turpentine.

[Rural South-Land.

FUN AND FANCY.

—"This is the 200th application in a week. Go to the devil. I can't hire every d—d fool." That's what they say Mr. Greely wrote to a man who asked for a situation. The receiver couldn't make it out, so he took it down to the *Tribune* counting-room, and the cashier supposing it to be an order for $200, paid him that sum. The mistake was not discovered until Horace came to draw his week's salary of $200, and found his account already overdrawn. So they say.

—Where is the "Citizens' Guard," the chosen "organ" of all the Republicans in Louisiana? Has it concluded to hide its light under a bushel, since so much honor—and so little profit—was thrust upon it? We have not seen a copy "since Jennie blew her horn"—no, not "since the woods were burned." Let us have light. "And God said let there be light, and there was light." Let the "Guard" take item. —*Homer Illiad.*

—A young lady at a Western temperance meeting said: "Brethren and sisters, cider is a necessity to me, and I must have it. If it is decided that we are not to drink cider, I shall eat apples and get some young man to squeeze me, for I can't live without the juice of the apple:

Mrs. Stowe thinks there comes a time after marriage when a husband has something else to do than to make direct love to his wife. This is probably the time he is making love to some other man's wife.

—A wooden wedding—marrying a blockhead.

—A letter was lately dropped into the post-office at Niagara Falls, directed to "Schichagough, Illinoyse."

—Josh Billings says, "I am violently opposed to ardent speerits as a beveridge, but for manufacturin purposes I think that a little of it tastes good."

—The Lake Village (N. H.) Times mentions a man who sent twenty-five cents for a "splendid steel engraving of Andrew Jackson," and got a postage stamp.

—"Patrick," said a lady to a slip of green Erin who was officiating in the kitchen, "where is Bridget?" "Indeed, ma'am, she's fast asleep, looking at the bread baking."

—Fanny Fern, who married Parton the biographer, said, "for the most part, the more sensible a man is the bigger fool he marries. This is especially true of biographers."

—A traveler, we are told, being in a wild country where he could find no provision for himself or dog, cut off the dog's tail and boiled it for supper, and gave the dog a bone.

—A clergyman consoling a widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal. "I don't know about that," replied the sobbing fair one, "but I'll try."

—"I say, Pompey," said one freedman to another, "dis chile has tried lots ob gift fares and tings for a prize, but nebber could draw anything at all." "Well, Cæsar, I'd 'vise you to try a hand-cart; de chances am a tousond to one dat you could draw dat."

—At a certain church fair, held during the winter, a set of Cooper's Works was promised to the individual who should answer a certain set of conundrums. A dashing young fellow was prononnced the winner, and received a set of wooden pails.

—"Henrietta," said a landlady to her new girl, "when there's bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Henrietta, but such things make a great difference in the eating in the course of a year.

—A Dutchman after shooting a sheep-killing dog, commenced beating him with a club. A neighbor came along and asked "What are you beating the dog for? Don't you see he is dead?" "Yes," said the Hozenweitzer, "but I means to let him know there's to be a hereafter."

—A cockney conducted two ladies to the observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late—the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "Oh," exclaimed our hero, "don't fret. I know the astronomer well, he is a very polite man, and I am sure will begin again."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO,
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK,
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,
OF
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs,
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]
The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times,
Intended for People Now on Earth,
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, La. *Shreveport, La.*
PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.
Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend
Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.
The new and magnificent steamer
W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,
230 ROYAL ST., CORNER.
ST. PHILIP,
New Orleans.
R. A. CHIAPELLA,
—CASH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,60 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheells, 31 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces.
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS,
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.
A Genuine waltham Watch
Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.
A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 9 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.
Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.
THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:
The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.
The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Granzin.
DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to
Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co.. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate joweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.
A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
The Oride Gold Watch,
IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.
Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.
GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.
CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-1f.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.

A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAY.
WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,
Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALER IN
Southern and Western Produce,
104.....POYDRAS STREET.....104
NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.
GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.
ALWAYS ON HAND
Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions,
Wines and Liquors.
AND
Plantation Supplies
Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105....POYDRAS STREET....105
W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans.
MARKHAM & BURT,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109
NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASENAVE,
UNDERTAKER,
88 Bourbon Street
NEW ORLEANS.
CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S
DRY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
163....CANAL STREET,....163
FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.
THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.
A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe.
110....CANAL STREET....101
Near St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
SHIRTS.
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.
Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.
☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at
B. T. WALSHE'S
PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,
New Orleans.
N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!
MADE EASY,
BY
Lady Agents.
We want Smart and Energetic Agents to ntroduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.
Indispensable to Every Household;
They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and* are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.
Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.
DRUGGIST,
MILLINERS
DRESSMAKERS,
And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting
Small Fortunes
to all Dealers and Agents.
Country Rights Free
to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,
Victoria Manufacturing Co
17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Rubber Clothing
COMPANY.
Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,
Rubber Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,
363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.
82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
F. M. SHEPPARD. PREST.
J. A. MINOTT, SEC.

GEORGE HITE:
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
Iron Safes repaired
206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted up